

COUNTRY <u>East Germany</u>		SECURITY INFORMATION	REPORT	25X1
TOPIC <u>Air Force Information from Werdor</u>				
EVALUATION	PLACE OBTAINED			
DATE OF CONTENT				
DATE OBTAINED	DATE PREPARED <u>1 December 1952</u>			
REFERENCES	25X1			
PAGES <u>7</u>	ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)			
REMARKS				
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> DO NOT CIRCULATE This is UNEVALUATED Information </div>				
25X1				

1. In September 1952, the sector of Werdor restricted area, located south of the airfield at Strasse am Zernsee, was surrounded by a board fence, about 2.5 meters high. **Only the entrance at the komendatura remained.** The buildings within this area were generally occupied by high-ranking officers and, sometimes, also by generals. In late September, sentries were again posted in front of No 10 and 11 Strasse am Zernsee. House No 10 was occupied by General Shukov (fnu) (Phonetic spelling). It was said that three more generals were stationed in Werdor, but their names and their quarters could not be determined. One house on the same street was being renovated completely.¹ 25X1
2. In early September, it was learned that the restricted area was to be reduced, i.e. parts of Eisenbahnstrasse and Carmenstrasse were to be evacuated. However, by the end of September, no changes were determined there. In early September, cleaning details were fixing unoccupied houses in the restricted area. Two houses on Eisenbahnstrasse, just below Friedrichstrasse, were newly furnished with beds after they had been cleaned by Russian women. This was especially noticed, because such work was usually done by German women. In late September, officers moved into one of the two houses. 25X1
3. [redacted] there was no office of the air force headquarters stationed there, except for the previously reported offices on Eisenbahnstrasse which included the Soviet Supply Office at 87/88 Eisenbahnstrasse. A Russian civilian by the name of Nicolai (fnu) who was referred to as an administrator lived at No 2 Carmenstrasse. On 13 October, Nicolai went on leave to the U.S.S.R. Most buildings in the restricted area were one or two-family houses which were occupied by officers and their dependents. None of the houses would have been suitable in size for a headquarters. It was, therefore, assumed that the headquarters of the air army was located in the buildings at the airfield. The telephone switchboard was apparently located at 20 Phoebener Strasse. Three high masts were erected in front of this building, and many lines led into the house.²

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4. Gate passes for the restricted area were issued by the Werder komendatura. These passes authorized the bearer to enter Werder restricted area at all times. Special passes were required for the barracks installations at the air base. All passes were extended every three months and were signed by a member of the komendatura. In late September, all German personnel of the consumer offices and the warehouses located in the restricted area were given notice by Zentralversorgung III for 30 September 1952. These contracts were made within the frame of a reorganization, according to which, after 1 October, Werder would be subordinate to Zentralversorgung I (ZV I) in Leipzig. This reorganization would mean that the German employees would no longer be assigned directly to a Soviet office, but would be given their work orders and receive their salaries from ZV I. [redacted] Russian women were trained to take over the jobs which German women had in a restaurant. A similar change was to be made at the air base where, [redacted] Russians were trained to do the work of the Germans.

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5. At 8 p.m., on 4 September, there was a Soviet-German party at Friedrichshoehe club house. [redacted]

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[redacted] about 100 Germans attended the party, women and VP members in civilian clothes were among them. On 19 September, it was noticed that patrols and personnel and vehicle controls in the restricted area were increased. Among the German personnel, it was rumored that a high-ranking Soviet officer had fled. On Saturday, 20 September, there was a meeting at Friedrichshoehe of about 70 officers, including a general, who had come from various places in East Germany. [redacted]

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[redacted] the meeting was to last until Monday. Soviet traffic police were posted at all intersections outside of the restricted area to direct the guests who had come from out of town. When the officers left Friedrichshoehe on Saturday, they carried a small red book. The purpose of the meeting was not determined. Sedans [redacted] were observed arriving with attendants from outside. At 9:30 a.m. on 10 October, a column of 15 trucks and four radio trucks with air force soldiers left Werder Air Base in the direction of town. [redacted]

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[redacted] At about 5 p.m. on 10 October, 4 radio trucks and 15 trucks, probably the same column, returned to the barracks. Each truck was occupied by 20 to 25 air force soldiers, and some trucks were loaded with poles and canvas. Another column of nine radio trucks [redacted] returned at the same time to the barracks. This column had left Werder restricted area at about 10:20 a.m. on 13 October. Each radio truck had a small trailer, and the drivers and assistant drivers were air force soldiers.³

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6. All officers living in the restricted area were allowed to buy in all stores there, and all could buy at shops for RM. One shop for generals only had closed several months ago; however, there was still a restaurant for generals. Because no inventories were made when personnel were replaced, there were losses caused by embezzlement etc. Those losses were made up by increased prices of the goods sold.
7. Werder airfield had only a sodded surface. The two hangars at the northern border of the field were destroyed, while two hangars and the repair shop at the southern border were serviceable. There was a concrete apron in front of these three buildings, which extended over the total width of all three buildings and about 100 meters into the airfield. There was a fuel dump in front of the garages. The railroad connection between Werder railroad station and the airfield was intact. Only coal shipments were observed there.

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9. Material delivered to individual units in September 1952 included:

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Unit	Soap	Officers Belts	Officers Epaullets	EM Epaullets
1 Boldovsky	1,300 cakes	4 units	465 each	20 each
2 Volevach	1,330 cakes	6 units	-	-
3 Situn	3,020 "	31 "	443 "	425 "
4 Borshkov	720 "	13 "	-	-
5 Vnenkin	1,310 "	31 "	710 "	200 "
8 Makeyev	760 "	16 "	-	120 "
9 Mashkin	1,600 "	14 "	225 "	125 "
10 Ovsyanikov	1,100 "	6 "	183 "	1,257 "
11 Krushil- nitsky	1,220 "	24 "	15 "	1,000 "
12 Spichkov	400 "	4 "	50 "	600 "
13 Strishkov	360 "	4 "	875 "	200 "
14 Sulayev	1,060 "	7 "	- "	200 "
16 Chernov	1,320 "	25 "	725 "	3,400 "
17 Shurunov	3,430 "	5 "	- "	50 "
18 Univermaj	400 "	30 "	260 "	100 "

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11. On 16 September, Air Force Colonel Ostavnev (fnu) inspected the administration of the Basa. [redacted] Major Kulikov, deputy chief of the Basa main office, escorted him during the inspection. 25X1
12. Between 6 and 10 October 1952, it was observed that a general was living at No 12 Adolf Damaschko Strasse in the restricted area. The building was located about 100 meters from street in a park on the right side of the street, as seen from the station. No guard was posted in front of the building, and there were merely patrols in the park. There were 17 houses on either side of Eisenbahnstrasse between Gartenstrasse and railroad station. House No 115 was a Soviet hotel. The so-called "Kronkombinat". This building housed a tailor shop, a shoemaker shop and a watchmaker shop. The house at [redacted] Eisenbahnstrasse was the main office of the Basa which was subordinated to the air force headquarters located at 89 Eisenbahnstrasse, next to a Soviet restaurant, was another main office of the Basa. A hotel (Postmitse) was located about 150 meters from the restaurant at No 95 Eisenbahnstrasse. No 134 Eisenbahnstrasse, about 150 meters from Gartenstrasse, on the left side of the street as seen from the railroad station had a Russian plate reading "Central Construction Office, Regional Garrison Administration". Another Soviet hotel and a photographic laboratory were located at 115 Eisenbahnstrasse at the branch off to the railroad station. It was determined that there is no Wilhelmshoehe in order.
13. The personnel of the administrative units were continuously given notice. No personnel was dismissed from the Basa in order; three additional Germans were hired during the past two weeks. 25X1

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15.

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all officers of the air force construction staff in Werdor would have to subject themselves to a qualification test on 22 and 23 September in Werdor. These annual tests were held for the entire army. Major Mironenko intended to go on leave to Lemberg on 25 September, and Major Sheffchenko, inspector of Melzow airfield, was assigned to be his deputy during the time.⁶

16.

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In early October, it was observed that the Soviet construction staff at Werdor was stationed at the airfield. On 15 October, staff members included the following officers: Colonel Galdharukov, Lieutenant Colonels Smirnov and Streltsov, Major Lenik who had returned from leave in the U.S.S.R., Majors Shudakov and Toubanov and Captains Laukhin and Smymov.⁷

17.

Meetings of German representatives of the Bauunion and the Soviet construction staff were generally held in a vacant building on Eisenbahnstrasse, two blocks beyond the special office from the direction of the down town area. This house was only used for meetings. The representatives of the Bauunion informed the Russians, whereupon an officer in charge was assigned from the Soviet staff. There was only one female secretary in the building who was the interpreter during the meetings.

18.

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Between 8 and 31 July, 2 and 12 September, 25 and 30 September and between 1 and 7 October 1952, incoming and outgoing supply shipments at Werdor included:

Cars	Load	Dispatching Station	Receiver
5 boxcars	furniture	"GASS", Werdor	Teltow
6 "	textiles	-	Fedyukov, Werdor
2 "		-	
12 "	furniture	"GASS", Werdor	Teltow
9 "	textiles	-	Fedyukov, Werdor
1 "	textiles	Fedyukov, Werdor	Apolda
1 "	textiles	Fedyukov, Werdor	Loewnitz
1 tank car		-	

Cars	Date Shipped	Load	Dispatching Station	Receiver
1 boxcar	3 September	China ware		Fedyukov
3 boxcars	6 September	textiles		Fedyukov
2 boxcars	7 September	Furniture	"GASS", Werdor	Teltow West
6 boxcars	7 September	textiles		Fedyukov
1 boxcar	10 September	furniture	"GASS", Werdor	Teltow

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Cars	Date Shipped	Load	Dispatching Station	Receiver
3 boxcars	11 September	bicycles		Pedyukov
1 boxcar	12 September	furniture	"SASS", Werdor	Teltow-West
9 gondola cars	25 September	briquets		Kech, Werdor
5 boxcars	26 September	textiles		Pedyukov
1 boxcar	29 September	textiles	Pedyukov, Werdor	SCA, Apolda
7 gondola cars	29 September	briquets		Kech, Werdor

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1. Comment. The headquarters of the 24th Air Army is believed to be located in Werdor; therefore, it is credible that four generals should be stationed there. According to previous information, Brand airfield was visited on 26 August by a group of high-ranking officers: allegedly General Chuikov was among them. It is possible that General Shukov stationed in Werdor was mistaken for General Chuikov. If Shukov was the general concerned, it is possible that he was chief of the 24th Air Army. On the other hand, it is also considered possible that General Chuikov, commander of Soviet occupation forces in Germany, visited Brand airfield within the frame of the inspection trips during August and September 1952. 25X1
2. Comment. The information is probably correct. It can be assumed that operational elements of the headquarters of the 24th Air Army are installed in the billets at the airfield in the specially fenced in sector of Werdor restricted area. Lower echelons are apparently located in the other sectors of the restricted area. 25X1
3. Comment. The trailers were identified as carriages for beacons and masts of the LDK-1 microwave station. The column was probably participating in the combined maneuvers which were held at that time. 25X1
4. 25X1
5. Comment. Unit Krushchitsky probably belongs to the transport regiment stationed at Stecken. The present information confirms previous assumptions according to which parts of the regiment were stationed at Werdor. The high rank of the officer in charge indicates the possibility that he is commander of the ground unit of the air regiment. Unit Mashkin was probably assigned to the 1st division in Lieberitz/Stendal. 25X1
6. Comment. The two officers are known from previous information on the construction activities at Brand and Wellow airfields. Major Kironenko is inspector of airfield construction at Brand airfield and Major Cheffshenko has the same position at Wellow airfield. 25X1


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7.  Comment. All officers are known from previous information as members of the border construction staff. Colonel Sukharukov was allegedly chief of this staff, and Lieutenant Colonel Smirnov, his deputy when he was on leave.

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8.  Comment. Lieutenant Colonel Fedukov was chief of a Soviet distribution point for supply (base) at border. 

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